The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1888. - NO. 21

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Is Blaine sick,
Or is he well—
Who can tell?

The tariff debate has closed in the House, and it can be relied on that the country is safe.

Foreign advices say Blaine will stick to his Florence letter. Still we predict he will be nominated after all, at Chicago.

The Virginia Republicans, in their state convention, last week, had a bitter fight and split in two. Mahone and anti-Mahone are the wings now. Two conventions were held and there will be two sets of delegates to Chicago.

The price of pig-iron has been reduced. But neither tariff agitation nor the fear of foreign competition has brought it about. The trouble lies in the competition of the cheap iron made in Tennessee and Alabama, and the trouble will grow more troublesome as the years go by.

If the negroes of the South follow the example set them at the late election by the negroes of Louisiana and vote the Democratic ticket, we shall hear no more about a "fair count" for the colored brother. When the negro shall begin to think for himself he will be left to shift for himself.

There is talk in Switzerland of a great Jewish enterprise. Jewish capitalists, filled with pity at the sufferings of Jews expelled from Russia, are, it is said, considering a scheme for building a great town in the Canton of Zurich, which shall be called New Jerusalem, in which refugees may find a home. The idea is a pretty one, but its realization is problematical.

A Republican Congress District Convention in Minnesota the other day unanimously resolved that "we heartily favor a material reduction of the tariff," and "declare unceasing opposition to the formation of Trusts and monopolies." The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, says that the declaration of the Minnesota Republicans in behalf of tariff reduction is "general and spontaneous.

The South Penn road is to be completed, and work to begin again soon. This road extends from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and is 40 miles shorter than the Penn'a railroad. Five millions have already been spent on it, and eleven millions more will be required for its completion. It will be a competing line to the B. & O, and the Penn'a railroads running thro the southern section of the state, in an almost direct line, and located between them.

Some of the members of the Women's Suffrage Convention which nominated Miss Belva Lockwood for President of the United States hoisted the name of President Cleveland's wife as that of a candidate, and voting for her in the convention at Des Moines on Tuesday. It was, indeed, very bad taste and bad manners. They had no right to use the name of that lady. She herself certainly did not authorize them to do so. They are excusable for this breach of decorum, as they want Grover to remain in the White House, but could not consistently, as woman suffragists vote for him, because he "ain't built that way."

The proposition of Senator Stewart to amend the Constitution of the United States so that it shall require only a majority instead of a two thirds vote in Congress to override the veto of the President shows that our present form of Government is unsatisfactory to some people. The lobby is a tremendous power in the affairs of legislation at all times, but unchecked by Executive interposition it would become a menace to the public safety. It would not do to pull down any of the bars that prevent the encroachment of one department of the Government upon other departments. The balance of power is very nicely adjusted as it is.

The Pittsburg Post remarks that over 50 high tariff congressmen have spoken elaborately, but no explanation is yet offered why a 47 per cent. war tariff, which is much more than double the total percentage of labor cost in American manufactures, is necessary to "protect" American wages from English competition. This is the great unexplained congressional cryptogram—47 per cent. of tariff to secure 9 per cent. of wages. All the high-tariffites assert that protection amounting to double the total labor cost of goods and five times as great as any difference between American and English wages is absolutely necessary to protect labor against British labor competition, but none of them explain the riddle.

THOSE MEN AND THESE WOMEN.

The women of the International Council at Washington recently unanimously agreed that woman is fully man's equal in every respect, while several enthusiastic speakers more than hinted that she is vastly his superior, and that before many years man will be relegated to a proper position of inferiority. It is anything but pleasant to male pride to contemplate the possibility of being obliged in the course of a few short years to play a humble and subordinate part in the affairs of the world, and to see men thrust aside by the sex that they have been accustomed to call the "weaker," but it is consoling to remember that there is one office which the ladies cannot fill and for which men will still be in demand. If men cannot any longer be lawyers or doctors or statesmen or soldiers, it seems more than probable that as husbands they will be indispensable for many years to come, and though they may not be able at all times to fill that position with becoming humility and obedience, it is at least a melancholy satisfaction for them to remember, amid the ruins of their supremacy and the wreck of their dominion, that the right to be somebody's darling is one thing that cannot be taken away from them.

Washington, May 18.—The tariff debate of to-day was a remarkable one, inasmuch as Mr. Randall laid down the strict lines upon which he and his following would resist the Mills bill, and Major McKinley, in a fine speech, obscured as much as possible the lack of harmony in his party by pecking at some alleged inconsistencies in the measure under discussion. The fine efforts of to-day serve as a fitting prelude to the great contests to-morrow between Reed and Carlisle, the Titans of their respective parties The last day but one of the general tariff debate began promptly at 10 o'clock, and ran seven hours. Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, a Garfield elector in 1880, first spoke strongly for the bill. He is one of the three independents, all of whom will vote for the bill, who, with two Republicans, Messrs Fitch and Nelson make the 20 to be overcome if the bill is defeated. Tillman, of South Carolina, who has been accounted against the bill, is out in an interview for it.

Three of the Mexican States have ordered the abolition of bull-fighting with in their their territory by special acts of their Legislatures. The speeches made in favor of the law show that at least the best Mexican sentiment on this question is fully abreast of that entertained in countries which esteemed themselves more highly civilized, many of which still disgrace the name by winking at the most disgusting and brutal prize-fights. Other States in the Mexican confederation will soon take similar action, it is said, and before many months this relic of a barbarous age will have been banished from the country. The credit for this achievement belongs mainly to the Mexican editors, who, taking the cue from the press of this country and England, have waged a bitter war upon the brutal custom.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Poor Directors of Huntingdon county, vs. Decker, Mr. Justice Sterrett delivering the opinion holds that where it is shown that the husband has an income under his control in which those dependent upon him are entitled to participate, it is sufficient to justify an order of the court compelling him to contribute to their support. It is not improper or illegal to compel him to share with his family, whom he has deserted, where it is shown that he has an income from an estate under his absolute control.

George William Curtis, in an interview, says he thinks Mr. Blaine will be the Republican nominee for president, and Mr. Cleveland will defeat him. Mr. Curtis thinks the Mugwumps will support Cleveland rather than Blaine, but if someone beside Blaine is the Republican nominee the Mugwumps will probably vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Curtis thinks this will certainly be the case if Gresham is the nominee.

Congressman William D Kelley believes that Judge Gresham will be nominated at the Chicago Convention, and he says that there is an enthusiastic and spontaneous movement in favor of the ex-cabinet officer's nomination. The second place he gives to Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Mr. Gresham in his tariff views is more Democratic than Republican.

J. L. Spangler, esq, is mentioned in many quarters for permanent chairman of the State Dem. league club. Jack would be a credit to the position.

Auditor Gen'l A. Wilson Norris, died at his home, in Philadelphia, on Monday morning. The vacancy will have to be filled at next falls election.

BEFOGGED MINISTERS.

The New York *Herald* makes the following comments upon a letter received from a clergyman who imagined that every thing was going awry and the world to the bad. It will do such ministers good to read the following and see themselves as others see them: Well, we have great respect for the cloth, as everybody knows, but the truth is the average clergyman's view of practical life is exceedingly narrow apd his opinion on the subject of social evolution is not good for much. He spends too much time in his library to know how the great world outside is wagging. He deals with imaginary perfection;—the perfect man, the perfect woman, the perfect system of theology and ethics—and when he talks about the swirl of human life, its awful temptation, its masterly ambitions, its pressing necessities, its intrigues, corruption, deviltries, he is dazed, rattled and befogged The world he seems to honestly think, is under the highest pressure of diabolical steam, and is going to perdition on the schedule time of the limited express. We have never yet known a being so fallen as not to have some redeeming, God-given qualities about him. We must, for the sake of improved methods for man's spiritual and moral welfare, protest against construction of Scripture framed and handed down to us from the Middle Ages.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State convention assembles to day, Thursday, at Harrisburg, and will be a large gathering.

The Democratic clubs of the state will also hold a convention and form a state league club.

Judge Harvey, of Allentown, will be temporary Chairman of the Convention. Ex-Senator Wallace will be the permanent Chairman Of the four delegates at large to the National Convention Congressman Scott and ex-Attorney General Cassidy are slated, and beyond doubt will go through. From among W. U. Hensel and ex Congressmen Muchler, Boyle and Speer the Convention will choose the other two. Hensel's close union with Randall in the past may slightly affect his chance, though he now pronounces himself to be with the friends of the Administration. The only real indefinite thing at this time is who will be nominated for Supreme Judge? There appears to be no very zealous aspirant. Judge Bucher, Union county and McLean, Adams, and David Watson of Pittsburg, are about the only names mentioned for that place.

Mr. Blaine's friends are planning to make their favorite's welcome home the largest demonstration of the kind ever held. Cannon will be placed in position on both sides of the Narrows to announce when the vessel on which he returns is sighted and to signal to Whitelaw Reid and the rest when to run up the American flags It is also proposed to have an escort of yachts for the vessel, to one of which Mr. Blaine may be transferred on entering the bay. In the evening there is to be a grand reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to which Dr. Burchard will not be invited.

The Democratic Congressional conferees had appointed to meet at Du Bois, May 17. Those present were John H. Woodward, Wm. Wolf, Andrew Brockerhoff, delegates of Centre; Samuel G. Kuntz, Singleton Bell, James Kerr, delegates of Clearfield. By some misunderstanding Clarion, Elk and Forest were not represented. Adjourned to meet at Ridgeway, May 31.

The death of Auditor General Norris will not apparently cause any serious trouble among republicans in filling the vacancy. It seems to be generally agreed that Chief Clerk McCamant will be appointed to succeed him, as he is looked upon as having every qualification for the office.

Remember, this is the presidential year—the land will be full of brass band and chin music. The next grand concert will be by the 17-year locusts. Subscribe for the REPORTER, during the campaign, and take it all in.

Five hundred persons have been drowned by floods in Mesopotamia.

The Emperor Frederick is getting able to go out riding.

GO WEST.

No portion of the United States to-day offers as many opportunities for making money as can be found at Great Falls, Mont., and on the reservation just opened. In business, mining, stock-raising or farming. Rates, maps particulars will be furnished by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & M. Ry, St. Paul, Minn.

A Chicago burgler overlooked $80 in a bureau drawer, and the papers announced it the next morning. He returned the next night and not only secured it, but a suit of clothes besides.

THE TARIFF BATTLE.

A BILL WILL BE PASSED AND APPROVED THIS SESSION.

Washington, May 16.—On the surface of the tariff battle there is nothing visable but apparently inextricable confusion in both parties, but as the final action is approached there will be crystallization of discordant elements all around, and it seems safe to forecast the final outcome as follows:

1. The House will pass a tariff revision and revenue reduction bill.

2. The House bill as finally passed will be largely based on the Mills bill with many and probably some very material amendments.

3. The Senate will take up the House bill, liberally amend it, preserving and possibly enlarging the free list of raw materials, and pass it.

4. The dispute will then go to a committee of Conference, where the largest latitude is taken by Congressional committees, and the bill reported by the committee will pass both branches and be approved by the President.

5. There will be no decisive vote taken on the tariff in the House until after the St. Louis and Chicago Conventions, but a tariff revision and revenue reduction bill will pass both branches during the the present session.

RANDALL'S BILL OUT OF THE FIGHT.

It is now settled, after long delay and much dispute in Republican councils, that the Republicans will propose a bill of their own. This action of the Republicans practically disposes of Randall's bill and leaves it without anything approaching the semblance of hopeful support. The Republicans will likely open the battle by moving to substitute their bill for the Mills bill. Free wool, that is the back-bone of the administration measure, will be the crucial test, and both sides are hopeful and both in fear If free wool is retained by a vote of the House, it will foreshadow the final passage of the Mills bill with such amendment as its friends shall be willing to accept. One of two ways will be open to Randall and he will be entirely free to choose. They are—to gain liberal concession and unite with the party on the tariff; or refuse to give or receive concession and place himself outside of Democratic fellowship. Which he will choose none can guess with safety; but all know that whichever line he shall choose when he comes to the cross-roads he will go his way with unflinching determination and energy.

THE TARIFF WILL BE SETTLED.

The tariff dispute will pretty certainly be settled and disposed of by the present session of Congress. It will thus be withdrawn from national canvass, or cease to be a disturbing issue, and the business of the country that is now depressed by uncertainty, will be quickened by a settled tariff policy and a much wiser one than that which now oppresses all our industries with scores of millions of needless annual taxes.—Philadelphia *Times*.

MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

A Relief Committee Finds Hundreds of Homeless People—Great Destruction.

QUINCY, Ill., May 20.—The damage caused by the floods is almost incalculable. The destitution thus caused during the week just passed is much greater than one would imagine from the reports sent out. The suffering among those rendered homeless by the flood is intense. Houses, barns, fences, farming utensils, and live stock have been swept before the rushing torrents. Most of the submerged land was very productive and had growing crops. All this is lost. Particulars of the condition of refugees camped on the high lands have been obtained by expeditions sent out to gather the true facts. In the Indian Grove district there are 150 families, the majority of whom are partially sheltered. A number, however, remain in the upper stories of dwellings of the submerged area. They are all suffering to some extent, but the attention and care of neighbors have thus far prevented actual want.

These people are not in such absolute misery and want, however, as are the much greater number in the Soy district south of Quincy. There the roadway, the bluffs and all dry places are occupied by persons in tents, under hastily constructed sheds, in wagons and with no covering but the most scanty clothing. Women and children are weeping over the catastrophe which has overtaken them, and are in sore need of clothing and food. They heroically urged the relief committee from Quincy to go further with the small amount of supplies they were able to carry. The women in many instances had totally inadequate clothing; some were without shoes and stockings; children were in garb fit only for the hottest weather in comfortable homes; and the men had only very meagre outfits. The roads, the hills and the little hamlets are thronged with the sufferers, but the waste of waters had cut off access to several of the communities most in need of help.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 20.—Heavy rains in the last few days in the upper Arkansas valley have done great damage. Nearly all the small streams tributary to the Arkansas River have overflowed and railroad traffic is greatly retarded. Many farms are submerged in creek bottoms near Alma, Arkansas, and hundreds of acres of corn and cotton are under water. Loss of life is reported, but nothing authentic has been received.

Mrs. Averill Over 101 Years Old.

NORWALK, Conn., May 20.—Mrs. Betsey Averill, of New Preston, has just celebrated the 101st anniversary of her birth. Five generations of Mrs. Averill's descendents joined in the festivities of the occasion. Mrs. Averill retains complete possession of her mental faculties, and by constant reading keeps well informed in reference to current affairs. She remembers and likes to talk about the important historical events during the past 85 years, and also has a vivid recollection of her fifth and each of her birthdays since then. The old lady is still able to walk about the house unaided and enjoys perfect health.

INDIANA'S BOLD WHITE CAPS.

The Organization Breaks Out in a New Spot in Southern Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, May 20.—Spencer county, thirty miles east of this city, is in a state of terror over White Cap outrages. A few days ago a body of those regulators called at the house of Smith Hagan, decoyed him out of his yard soon after sundown, placed a muzzle over his mouth, took him to a wood half a mile distant, tied him to a tree, and laid sixty lashes hard upon his bare back. They left him in a half unconscious condition still tied to the tree. He was released by his wife. They warned him to leave within twenty-four hours, and this warning Hagan obeyed, shipping on a passing steamboat.

On Tuesday night the Regulators visited two "chicken" boats lying at the Grand View wharf, untied their cables and sent them adrift, with the warning not to stop this side of Rockport. On the following night the White Caps visited a negro settlement and selected several of the women, whom they warned to leave for alleged bad conduct. Thursday night several citizens in the neighborhood of Rockport are said to have received visits or notices from the Switch Committee that unless their conduct improved they would share Hagan's fate.

Spencer county is dumbfounded at this sudden outbreak of lawlessness. A committee of citizens met yesterday to take steps towards its suppression. Hagan is said to be an old soldier, a member of the Grand Army, and is now on the pension list.

The White Caps have given notice that they will tolerate no interfence, and that any attempts to punish them will be resisted with blood. The gang is thought to be a branch of the White Caps of Crawford and Harrison counties.

THREE AMERICAN HEROES.

Statues of Hancock, Logan and Shields Proposed for Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Three measures are pending in the House committees for the erection of statues in this city. One, presented by Mr. Matson, of Indiana, appropriates $50,000 for a statue of General Shields; another, presented by Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, appropriates $540,000 for an equestrian or other statue of General Hancock, and a third, offered by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, gives to the committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and the Grand Army of the Republic the necessary condemned bronze guns for a statue of Gen. Logan, to be erected in Iowa circle, and appropriates $10,000 for the pedestal. There seems now to be no doubt that the Hancock and Logan bills will pass, and probably the Shields bill also.

Efforts to Harmonze Chaotic Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A convention of attorneys of the United States is to be held in this city this week, beginning on Tuesday, to devise means for harmonizing the chaotic laws prevailing in the several commonwealths composing our union on the subject of marriage, divorce, the execution of wills, the forms of conveying the powers of non-resident executors and administrators, etc., etc., topics which can in no wise be affected by local variance in politics, race and social development, but concerning which the interest of all. It has also been suggested that the effort should be extended to make the main features of mercantile law uniform throughout the country.

Is Dr. McGlynn to Start a Newspaper?

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mr. Ralston, one of the delegates who has returned from the Cincinnati Labor Convention, says that Mr. Hilliard, who is an editor of a paper in Speaker Carlisle's district, and a member of the United Labor party, would run against him for Congress next fall. He also said that Dr. McGlynn and his associates in New York would shortly start a paper there in the interest of the United Labor party. Henry George's paper was now regarded as purely a free trade paper.

A Monument Marks the Spot.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 21.—A monument has been erected by Major Bigelow and several other gentlemen on the spot where the late General Hancock fell wounded during Pickett's charge. It is of granite with a total height of eight feet six inches, and bears on the front of the inscription, "Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock; wounded July 3, 1863," and on the rear face, "Erected by comrades and friends."

Mr. Voorhees to Retire from Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Voorhees' son, Charles S. Voorhees, who is a delegate from Washington Territory, will retire voluntarily from Congress after this term and has so written to his constituents. He is to be married to a young lady in Kansas, and he thinks it is time to go at some more money-making business than Congress.

Dropped Dead While at Prayer.

WABASH, Ind., May 21.—Elder James Quintex, editor of the *Gospel Messenger*, dropped dead late Saturday afternoon while offering prayer at the National Conference of the German Baptist (Dunkard) Church, near here. He had been editor of the *Gospel Messenger* more than twenty years. The remains were sent to his late home, Harrisburg, Pa.

Increase of Bills in Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The total number of bills introduced in Congress at this session now reaches over 18,000, against 11,430 at this time in the last Congress, an increase of over twenty per cent. The number of bills reported back from committees is less than that at the corresponding period of the last Congress.

Labor Interests in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—It is understood that the House will this week devote most of its time to the consideration of appropriation bills affecting labor interests, and that the Senate will take up the fisheries treaty in executive session and will probably give a considerable portion of the week to its consideration.

Long and Short Hauls.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—The Transcontinental Association are to-day discussing the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision that the Southern Pacific could not charge more for a haul from San Francisco to Dover than to Kansas City.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General Paine is to put the Volunteer in commission at once.

Kyrle Bellew has obtained an absolute divorce from his wife.

The Methodist Conference has decided to elect five new bishops.

Charles Francois Biangon, the distinguished French engineer is dead.

It is thought that the Government cable across Vineyard Sound has again parted.

The jury to try Thomas B. Kerr, indicted with Jake Sharp for bribing New York Aldermen, is now complete.

C. H. Reidel was convicted of murder in the first degree at Wilmington, Del., for the killing of his wife.

Four of the principal concert hall keepers in Cincinnati were arrested Sunday for violation of the new Sunday law.

Harry Phillips, John L. Sullivan's manager, denies that he was connected with a burglary in Montreal, as charged.

The Boston *Herald*, in furtherance of its profit-sharing agreement of over a year ago, divided $10,000 among its employes Saturday.

The Bonapartists in the Chamber of Deputies, by combining with the Right, will try and bring about a dissolution of Parliament.

Mrs. Ida M. Wright, of Fountain Green, Ill., six months married, committed suicide Thursday night because her husband came home drunk the day before.

Miss Virginia W. Mason, the New York school teacher against whom charges of immorality have been made, vigorously denies the assertions against her.

Rev. Edward J. Sourin, S. J., of St. Ignatius Catholic Church, died Sunday at Baltimore in the 80th year of his age. He was one of the best known priests in the country.

In the trial of Richard Kearney at Freehold, N. J., for the murder of Margaret Purcell, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of murder in the first degree after being out three hours.

Tom Jones, a worthless character, at Dunlap, Ia., shot his wife in the head Thursday night, and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting fatal wounds. The woman may recover.

Judge Altgeld, of Chicago, has decided against the State officers in their case against the People's Insurance Exchange, to recover $12,000 penalties for conducting "underground" insurance companies.

A letter from Paris, received Saturday, was to the effect that Mr. Blaine had declined to say point blank whether he would or would not accept the Republican nomination for Presidency.

Word is received from Washington, Rhea County, Tenn., that the four colored men arrested Friday for assault on Mrs. Jane Whitney and an attempted assault on her daughter were lynched the same night.

Frank Durkin was found Saturday morning two miles from New Milford, Ct., lying under a tree near a quarry, where he worked, with his throat cut, reaching from ear to ear. He was waylaid. He may recover.

Mrs. Lillian Scofield, after a three days confinement in the House of Detention, New York, on the charge of being in some way connected with the death of Broker Hatch was yesterday released on a writ of habeas corpus.

A mail pouch on last Friday's through mail train from St. Louis to Boston, on the Pan Handle road, was cut and five registered packages taken. The packages were all for Boston, and the amount of the robbery is not known.

Murderous Attack on a Judge.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., May 20.—Judge George Cunningham and Capt. A. P. McKinnon, one of the most prominent attorneys in the State, became involved in a serious quarrel Friday. Cunningham was presiding over the Johnson County Circuit Court. His rulings were unsatisfactory to McKinnon, who took exceptions to them.

Finally the Judge fined him $50. Words ensued and McKinnon attacked the Judge with a knife, and stabbed him several times about the face, head and neck, inflicting dangerous wounds. The spectators seperated them. The excitement in the town is very high, and friends of the parties will likely become involved.

Four Men Lynched.

WOODWARD, I. T., May 20.—Word has been received here that a party of vigilantes overtook and captured four men, driving a herd of stolen ponies in No-Man-Land, Thursday night. Two of the prisoners were noted criminals, known as Chitwood and Dandy Book and perhaps deserved their fate, but the other two protested their innocence and said they were merely hired to tend the ponies. All four were promptly lynched. Chitwood brothers who belong to a band of desperdoes, vow vengeance.

The Indiana Election Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—In the Federal Court the arguments are concluded in the tally-sheet cases, in which Counselman, Sullivan, Rearden, Metcalf, and Budd are defendants, and Judge Woods has delivered his charge. These trials grow out of frauds in the election of 1886, and are part and parcel of the charges on which Coy and Bernhamer were convicted. An immediate verdict is not expected. The indictment against Gen. James R. Carnahan in the same connection has been dismissed.

More Engineers to Lose Their Places.

MASON CITY, Iowa, May 19.—Notices are now posted in all division roundhouses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad that after May 20 all engineers unable to run engines without the aid of a pilot will be dismissed from the service. This will take off about 60 per cent. of the engineers.

Michigan's Local Option Law Quashed.

LANSING, Mich., May 19.—The Michigan Local Option law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court yesterday. The law is declared to be framed in an illegal manner. The court was unanimous in the decision.

Mapleson's Creditors Forgive Him.

LONDON, May 18.—Col. Mapleson, the operatic manager, has passed the bankruptcy examination. It is said that his creditors are now withdrawing their claims and organizing a testimonial in his favor.

A Bridge from England to France.

LONDON, May 18.—A scheme is on foot to build a bridge across the Strait of Dover. Crensot & Co., engineers, and Hersent, a famous contractor, are the projectors of the scheme.

A $250,000 Fire in a Territorial Town.

PALOUSE CITY, W. T., May 20.—Seven blocks of business houses here burned, entailing a loss of $250,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The boiler in the Caro wooden works, at Caro, Michigan, exploded on the morning of the 14th, killing one man and severely injuring four others. The boiler was "old and patched," and the water in it was allowed to get low.

—A train on the Santa Fe Railway reached Fountain, Colorado, on the morning of the 14th, and had been standing but a few minutes when a freight train, the brakes of which had got loose, ran down from a side track, and a collision occured. One car was loaded with naphtha, which exploded, setting the train on fire. The train men shoved the uninjured cars back from the wreck, and were trying to save the depot, when the flames reached a car load of powder, which exploded, demolishing the depot, several dwellings and a number of cars. Three persons, one woman and two men, were killed, and six injured. The locomotive of a freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was derailed and thrown down an embankment at Lost Creek, Schuylkill county, Penna., on the morning of the 14th. Engineer James Houghton was killed and fireman John Welsh and brakeman Francis McCann were severely injured. A stone was wedged in the frog in such a manner as to lead to the belief that it was placed there by some person with the design of wrecking the train.

—A despatch from Kialega Springs, Indian Territory, says that on the 10th John Smith and Mrs. Allen eloped. Mr. Allen gave chase and when he overtook the couple shot them both dead. Frank Burns was killed by John McNiff, a saloon keeper, in Danbury, Connecticut, on the morning of the 14th. Burns had some beer bottles in his possession that McNiff supposed belonged to him. In a struggle for their possession McNiff struck Burns on the head with his fist, from the effects of which Burns died in two hours.

—Frank May, working at a saw mill near Port Republic, West Virginia, was on the 12th, caught by the saw, which cut off his left leg at the thigh, entered his side and cut his bowels, liver and lungs and forced the heart from the left to the right side. He lived 14 hours and suffered intense thirst. The doctors consider it most remarkable that death did not occur immediately.

—A "regular January blizzard" raged on the 14th at Marquette, Michigan, but the snow melted as fast as it fell. Snow also fell on the morning of the 14th at Gladstone, Grand Haven, East Tawas and Alpena, and cold weather prevailed in the fruit belt. At Galesburg, and Monmouth, Illinois, the cold was so severe on the evening of the 12th that ice formed. Garden vegetables and small fruits were killed. During a heavy thunder storm on the afternoon of the 14th lightning struck the tower of the school house at Parsonsborough, three miles from Wilkesbarre, Penna. It passed down through one of the school rooms to the cellar, completely demolishing the heating apparatus. Many of the children were stunned, and a panic was created, but none of the scholars were seriously hurt.

—The Democratic State Convention of New York, was held on the 15th, in New York City. Frederick R. Coudert was chosen Chairman. Alfred C. Chapin, Edward Cooper, George Raines and Roswell P. Flower were chosen delegates-at-large to the National Convention. Oswald Ottenderfer and Wilson S. Bissell were nominated for Electors-at-Large. The platform adopted approves President Cleveland's Message on the tariff, and instructs the delegates to present the name of Grover Cleveland to the National Convention as their candidate for President. The delegates are instructed to act as a unit.

—The Portage Iron Works, at Duncansville, Pennsylvania, were closed on the 15th, for an indefinite period, and the employes, numbering 200, were discharged. The other mills of the firm will probably be closed in a day or two, when 700 men will be thrown out of employment.

—A Hungarian named Pokatzcky was arrested at Penn Haven Junction, near Mauch Chunk, on the 15th, for having murdered the two Hungarian women near New Philadelphia a few days ago. He confessed his guilt, saying that he had cut off the old woman's head with an axe and then shot the young one with a gun. He says he got only $180 in cash. The prisoner is young and was well dressed. The two children of Col. John R Williamson, of Fancy Bluffs, Georgia, both boys, aged 9 and 6 years, were put to bed in the same room the other night. The elder brother took a shot gun and killed the younger. When questioned he admitted the killing, but said, laughingly: "What's the good of a brother, anyway?" In June, 1885, "Billy" Hutchinson killed his mistress, in Chicago, and was sent to Joliet prison for 17 years. He became insane soon after, and was taken to the asylum at Kankakee, from which place he escaped on the 14th. He is subject to epilepsy, and while in his fits will commit murder. He is codsidered one of the worst desperadoes and criminals that ever lived in Chicago, and every effort is being made for his recapture.

—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania met on the 15th, in Allentown. The reports show that the number of new members initiated during the past year was 7694; admitted by card, 939; reinstated, 668; died, 1108; withdrawn by card, 675; suspended, 4138; expelled, 50; present membership, 84,810; net increase in membership, 3330; applicants rejected, 449; number of working lodges, 941. Relief was extended to 12,702 brothers, and 653 widowed families, the former receiving a total of $326,253.39, and the latter $6257.75. There was paid for the education of orphans, $2766; for burying the dead, $104,345, and for special relief, $10,-970. The increase in the amount for relief was $43,334, and the total amount expended for relief and working exrenses was $695,635.

—The Great Council of Pennsylvania, Improved Order of Red Men, met in York, Penna., on the 15th, Great Senior Sagamore Thomas D. Tanner occupying the Great Sachem Stump, owing to the illness of that officer. After the address of welcome a secret session was held. The reports showed an increase in the order. About 125 new members received the Great Council Degree. Petitions for 19 new tribes, two chieftain's leagues and three Courts of Pocahontas were received. The order now have 20,000 members in the State.

—The river at Muscatine, Iowa, on the 15th, reached a height of 17 feet 5 inches above low water mark, one inch higher than ever before. The levees protecting Muscatine Island were in danger and teams and men were telegraphed for to prevent breaks. The water is steadily falling at Winona, Minnesota, and all the lumber and flour mills are again running. There were heavy hail stones in the country around Harrisonburg, Virginia, on the 14th and 15th, with unseasonably cold weather.

—A Northern Pacific freight train was wrecked near Superior, Wisconsin, on the afternoon of the 15th. An engine and ten freight cars were wrecked, and a large quantity of grain was ruined. The cause was a misplaced switch. May Grimm and John Schmidt wkre killed by an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Menlo Park, New Jersey, on the evening of the 14th. Both were well dressed and respectable looking.

—Lindley T. Brown, an aged and prominent farmer living near Gap Station, Lancaster county, Pa., was gored to death by a bull on his farm on the evoning of the 14th.

—A gang of burglars and thieves have been operating of late in Wilkesbarre and other parts of the Wyoming Valley. On the morning of the 15th the robbers went to the residence of Councilman John Mahoney, a wealthy liquor dealer, and, as he lay asleep on a lounge, dressed, they took from his person his watch and the keys to his liquor store and the safe, and also a revolver from under his pillow, without disturbing him. They went to his store and effected an entrance. They were about to rob the safe, containing nearly $2000, when an employe in the store awoke and frightened them off. The burglars went from the store to the house of William Blase, a barber, a block away, and entered the room where his two boys were sleeping. They aroused the elder boy, who reached for a revolver lying beside him on the bed, and fired at one of the burglars wounding him. The robber escaped with the assistance of confederates, and they have as yet not been discovered.

—Sergeant Porter Webster, of Company A, 24th Infantry, was shot and killed by private David Simons, of the same company, at Fort Reno, on the 16th. Simons had threatened the life of a woman with whom he had trouble, and while attempting to arrest him Webster was shot. William Hetmer, a well-known nursery gardener, was killed and robbed at Evanston, Illinois, on the evening of the 15th. There is no clue to the murderer. Marshal Bowen, of Carthage, Ohio, shot and killed C. D. Phillips on the evening of the 15th. Bowen had refused to prosecute a man who owed Phillips $10.50. Hot words followed, and the Marshal shot Phillips.

—A telegram from Louisiana, Missouri, says the gap in the Sny levee, through which the Mississippi river is pouring, has widened almost 300 yards. It is estimated that 75,000 acres of farming land will be inundated. Of the submerged land, 50,000 acres are in crops and the majority in wheat. At Quincy, Illinois, on the 16th, the situation grew worse, and it is now said to be almost certain that the Indian Grove District will be abandoned for years to come. People have retreated to the bluffs. The entire region is covered with water. The damage to property is estimated at about $1,500,000. A telegram from Ofallon, Missouri, says the water is now an unbroken sheet from bluff to bluff. Business on the Keokuk line is wholly suspended, as an open lake of water reaches from St. Peter to beyond old Monroe. Last fall there was a large acreage of wheat sown on these lowlands, and, owing to the favorable season for corn planting, a large acreage of corn was planted. All of these crops will be destroyed if the rise does not abate.

—Thomas Rowan, aged 48, head man at the South Wilkesbarre shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, was leaning against a gate placed around the shaft to guard the opening, at a late hour on the evening of the 15th. The gate was not locked, and as it gave way Rowan fell headlong down the shaft, a distance of over 1000 feet, into a sump of water some 50 feet deep. His body has not yet been recovered.

—William Hughes, 35 years of age, a minor, employed at Blackman's mine at Wilkesbarre, Penna., was loading a cartridge on the 16th, when his lamp fell into a keg of powder, causing an explosion which killed him. About the same time, in Murray shaft, Edward Roderick had his skull fractured by being struck by a "sprig." It is believed the "sprig" was thrown with the intention of committing murder, as it came from a window at the top of the breaker.

—The New York Republican State Convention met on the 16th in Buffalo. Edmund L. Pitts, of Orleans, was made permanent chairman. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Republican Congressmen in opposing the Mills Tariff bill, and deploring the death of Roscoe Conkling. Chauncey M. Depew, Frank Hiscock, Warner Miller and Thomas C. Platt were chosen delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention.

—Information from the tobacco-growing counties of western North Carolina is to the effect that two-thirds or more of the young plants were killed by recent frosts. Vegetables and wheat were greatly damaged at many points in the mountains. The frost on the evening of the 13th, almost destroyed the small fruit in Adams County, Illinois. The vines are also seriously injured. Tomato plants and early potatoes are killed. Ice formed on the morning of the 17th, at Winchester, Virginia, and tender vegetation was damaged. A heavy black frost visited Western Pennsylvania on the night of the 16th. In some places ice one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch thick was formed. Early fruits and vegetables were ruined.

—There are now five bad breaks in the Sny levee, and all of the Sny bottoms in Illinois, from opposite Louisiana, Missouri, to Hannibal, in the State are inudated. The area submerged is 40 miles long and five miles wide, and 200,000 acres of crops will be damaged or destroyed. A telegram from Quincy, Illinois, says the situation there is appalling. A heavy rain set in on the morning of the 17th and the water gauge in the evening showed a height 19 feet 9½ inches, 8½ inches above the flood of 1881. All the mills and factories along the river front are under water and shut down. Many fishermen's houses and other small buildings have floted down the river. Railroad travel is suspended and telegraph lines are down. Hundreds of farmers are camped on the bluffs, with no shelter from the rains except improvised tents made of quilts and sheets. The Mayor has called a relief meeting. No loss of human life is reported, but there has been considerable loss of stock. The depth of the water ranges from 1 to 20 feet. A very heavy rain has set in at Keokuk, Iowa, further up the river, and the overflow there causes serious apprehension. At Alexandria the swift current sweeping through the town threatens the foundations of many of the houses.

—Professor McCaskey and seven pupils of the Boys' High School at Lancaster, Penna., went botanizing on the afternoon of the 17th. While crossing the Conestoga creek on a raft it collapsed, throwing the party into the water. All were saved except William Smith, aged 17 years, who was drowned. James Cushman and Owen Reilly were killed, and Michael Golden, superintendent, was fatally injured by a fall of coal in the Hickory Swamp slope at Shamokin, Penna., on the 17th. The boiler of a threshing engine on the farm of Benjamin Fessenden, near Port Penn, Delaware, exploded on the 17th. Mr. Fessenden was killed and four other men were severely injured.

—A train on the Shore Line which left Boston on the evening of the 18th for New York was derailed on the Norwalk drawbridge. The baggage car, mail car, passenger coach and three sleepers left the track. The passengers were panic stricken. They were thrown out of their berths by the concussion of the sleepers with the ties, and several jumped into the water from which they were rescued.

—By an explosion of dynamite at the Palmer mine near Negaunee, Michigan, on the 18th, Frederick Hamburg and Charles Sunberg were killed.

—It is stated that the flood which now prevails along the Mississippi river has only been equaled by that of 1851. Thousands of acres of farming land above and below Quincy, Illinois, are under water. In many cases people were obliged to leave everything and fly to the bluffs or seek safety in boats. The river above and below East Hannibal is from ten to fifteen miles broad, covering all the farms on both sides and extending from the bluffs on the Illinois side to the high bluffs in Missouri. Hundreds of men, women and children are gathered on the bluffs in small groups, many of them utterly destitute. For ten days it has rained steadily. A meeting was held in Quincy on the evening of the 17th, when money was subscribed to provide provisions and clothing to the sufferers. It is probable that the State will be called upon to provide tents for the people out of houses, who are now quartered in the barns and sheds and corn cribs of farmers on the highlands. A despatch from Keokuk says there was a slight decline of water late on the 17th, but the rain that set in served to keep it at a stand-still. The railroads are all blockaded and will not be able to resume for some days, even should the worst of the flood be over. A telegram from Alma, Arkansas, says the hardest rains for many years have been falling in that State in the last two days and the streams are all overflowed. Immense cotton fields and corn bottoms are submerged. So sudden was the rise in some places that people were compelled to swim for their lives. Many women and children are on the house tops, with water ten feet deep around them and still rising.

—At Fountain Green, Illinois, Ida M., the six months' wife of Silas M. Wright, was found hanging in a smoke house by her husband on the evening of the 18th, on his return from a four days' absence from home. On seeing the body the husband fainted and lay in a stupor for several hours. A letter written by her was found, in which she bade her husband good-bye and said she would hang herself, because she believed she would be happier dead, than to live with a drunkard. It appears that Wright had gone home intoxicated once or twice since their marriage. C. W. Inglefreetz, a telegraph operator in Winnemucca, Nevada, committed suicide on the evening of the 17th. He had just fallen heir to a fortune in Germany. It is supposed that unrequited love was the cause of the act.

—Thomas Jones shot his wife in the head, in Dunlap, Iowa, on the evening of the 17th, and then fatally wounded himself. The woman may recover. The couple separated a few weeks ago on account of Jones's worthlessness, and since he has been following his wife about, abusing her. About a year ago John Shay, a half-breed Indian, killed another Indian at Carson, Nevada, and escaped. A short time ago he returned, when a brother of his victim shot him dead. Four of Shay's friends pursued him to Folsom's wood when he opened fire and killed two of them. A posse has been organized to pursue him.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 14th, bills were introduced and referred, by Mr. Spooner (by request), for the issue of 2½ per cent. 50-year bonds, and by Mr. Paddock to provide, in certain cases, for the regulation of railroad companies chartered by the United States. Mr. Stewart offered a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, reducing from two-thirds to a majority the vote in each House necessary to override Presidental vetoes. The House bill in regard to the Cincinnati Exposition was passed, with amendments striking out the provision for a committee of Congress to act as advisory board, and striking out the appropriation of $5000 for such board. Mr. Farwell moved to take up the Senate bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Company to acquire and use real estate for railway purposes in the District of Columbia. Pending discussion the Animal Industry bill came up in order, but the presiding officer ordered the galleries cleared and the Senate went into executive session, and three hours later adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 15th, the Finance Committee was authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate, "to take testimony, collect information and employ a stenographer." Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow the District of Columbia representation in both Houses of Congress. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The report of the committee in the case of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, was taken up, affirming Mr. Turpie's right to his seat, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject. The bills for admission of Washington Territory, North Dakota and Montana as States into the Union were made the special order for the 24th. House bills appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Columbus, Georgia, and increasing the limit of cost for the public building at Charleston, South Carolina, to $300,000 were passed. The House bill to establish a Department of Labor was taken up. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 16th, Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to amend the rules, which was referred so as to make it the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate, whenever any general legislation appears in a general appropriation bill coming from the House, to direct the same to be struck out, subject to an appeal to the Senate. Senate bills were passed appropriating $500,000 for the commencement of a boat railway around the obstructions of the Columbia river at the Dalles and Celilo Falls, changing the name of the port of Lamberton, New Jersey, to Trenton; fixing the pension for the loss of one eye, or the sight thereof, at $16 per month, and proportionately for both eyes; allowing State Homes for Disabled Soldiers $100 a year for each disabled soldier and sailor maintained therein, and conferring brevet promotion on army officers particularly distinguished by heroic action in Indian warfare. The House bill relating to crimes against the Post Office Department, as to postal orders, second-class mail matter, obscene or offensive postal cards and envelopes, &c., was passed with amendments. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, the House bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamis in the Indian Territory was reported and placed on the calendar. A conference report on the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition bill was agreed to. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed with some amendments. After an executive session a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them Bush's Bluff Shoal, Elizabeth River, Virginia, and Senate bill appropriating $900,000 for a public building at San Diego, California. The Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 18th, the Tariff debate was continued in Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and McKinley, of Ohio, opposed the Mills bill, and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky supported it. Adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House, on the 14th, Mr. Mills from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that the general debate on the Tariff bill shall close on the 19th. The resolution was adopted without debate or a division. Several bills and resolutions were introduced and referred under the call of States, among them one by Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, repealing certain special taxes on retail business in liquors, tobacco and cigars. The debate on the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Messrs. Haton, of Missouri; O'Neall, of Indiana, and Cowles, of North Carolina, spoke in favor of tariff reduction, and Messrs. Symes, of Colorado; Funston, of Kansas; Thompson, of Ohio; Sherman, of New York, and Struble, of Iowa, supported protection. The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 15th, the tariff debate was continued in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, speaking against the Mills bill, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, in support of it. After further debate the committee rose, and it was resolved that during the remainder of the present week the House shall meet at 10 A. M. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 16th, a bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in Grant county, Indiana. The Tariff debate was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

In the House, on the 17th, the conference report on the Cincinnati Exposition bill was agreed to. The Tariff debate was resumed in Committee of the Whole. The principal speakers were Messrs. Breckinridge, of Arkansas; Cox, of New York, and Mason, of Illinois. Adjourned.

BETROTHAL TOKENS.

What It Costs to Announce an Engagement in Precious Stones.

Cupid is notoriously a favorite with jewelers, and no wonder. From the days when the heart's affection feels the need of an outward symbol, to the time for wedding gifts, lovers pay constant tribute to the dealers in gold and silver and precious stones. It is in the early days of accepted love, however, that fashion dictates most absolutely, and for once at least chimes with sentiment. Rings are essential to an engagement, and only she who has ugly hands or a strong love with a basis of economy will be content with none. Moreover, in the purchase of engagement rings every consideration is shown to bank accounts, but it is hardly allowable for a young man to run into debt or pawn his overcoat for the sake of his dear girl. Fortunately the latitude in respect to the choice of rings has been constantly increasing lately, and such unfortunate expedients are quite unnecessary. One condition is well-nigh indispensable, however. The stone of the ring must be a solitaire. Occasionally one sees a set of two or three or even a cluster of diamonds, rubies or emeralds, but while the effect is often pretty, it lacks brilliancy, fire, and the centered beauty that marks the solitaire. An exception should be made in favor of the opal, surrounded by small diamonds, a combination that enhances, if possible, the beauty of both stones. A diamond is often married to a ruby or an emerald, but neither stone gains by the contrast. In fact, almost the only merit of such sets or clusters is their low price, compared with that of single stones.

Among the solitaires, the diamond reigns supreme and is properly regarded by love-sick swains as the most precious gift to a very precious object. Its preciousness lies not merely in its great cost, but also in its unrivaled brilliancy, that has made it a perennial object of admiration. In respect to price, diamonds will satisfy the economical man who does not insist on having a large stone, or will diminish the size of the wealthy man's pocket. A ring containing a first-class diamond weighing one-quarter of a karat will cost about $20. From this prices increase rapidly, a doubling of the weight of the stone involving an addition of about 125 per cent. to the price. A diamond weighing half a karat will cost about $50, one weighing a karat about $125, and so on up to $1,000, which is practically the limit. They are cut with a broad crown on the upper part and taper to a point below. The horizontal diameter of a stone of a quater-karat weight is about one-eighth of an inch. The setting for these as well as for most solitaires is of a plain description, while the ring is nothing but a slender hoop of gold.

Next after diamonds in the scale of popularity comes the gleaming white pearls. They are lower priced than diamonds, one of a grain weight costing $10 or $15. A grain is equivalent to about one-quarter of a karat. Larger ones can be obtained at any price, but $50 is about the limit for engagement rings. Many persons prefer, therefore, to get a moderate-sized pearl rather than a small diamond at the same price. Contrary to general opinion, moreover, genuine oriental pearls are not easily injured or broken, but will bear as hard usage as diamonds. The darting, fiery opal is readily growing in favor as a suitable stone for an engagement ring. For a long time it has borne the reputation of bringing ill-luck, but the superstition has lost its force. The poet sings:

> October's child is born to woe,
> And life's vicissitudes must know;
> But lay an opal on his breast,
> And hope will lull those woes to rest.

Opals are cut in carbuncle shape and may be used as solitaires or in combination with smaller diamonds. In price they are even lower than pearls, but vary greatly in quality. One of a karat weight will cost from $10 to $75. Looked at from different sides, an opal reflects all the colors of the rainbow and just fies the admiration it excites. Rubies, emeralds and sapphires are used in engagement rings, but have no special popularity. Both rubies and emeralds are as high priced as diamonds, but sapphires cost comparatively little. One of the latest freaks of fashion in tokens of engagement is a flexible bracelet made up of gold blocks enameled with forget-me-nots. Its cost is about $18. Plain rings without stones are sold occasionally for this purpose, but only to the poorer classes. To those who have passed the period of discussing engagement rings, it may be well to suggest that the regulation wedding ring is a 20-karat gold ring, costing from $4 to $10.

Six and a Half Tons of Diamonds.

Surely even Sindbad the Sailor never ventured to compute his diamonds by the ton. Six and a half tons of diamonds, valued at about £40,000,000, are reported to have been extracted from four African mines alone in the course of the last few years. The other great diamond field of the world is India, also a British possession. Every body knows that Amsterdam has hitherto been the centre of the diamond-cutting industry of the world, and in former times there was good reason for this, as in London, at least the industry was extinct. But everybody probably does not know that of late years an effort has been successfully made to reintroduce diamond cutting in England and that English cutters have beaten the Dutch in several recent prize competitions. Considering the enormous value of the trade—the United States alone, it is calculated, requires $3,000,000 worth of cut diamonds per annum—care should be taken that English diamonds should be cut in England, and not be sent either to Amsterdam or to Paris, which have lately endeavored to secure a portion of the Dutch trade.

WAIT until the ground is dry and warm before attempting to put the garden seeds in. A wet soil is cold, and the seeds may decay for lack of warmth to germinate them.

A NIGHT WITH THE FLAMES.

How a Husband and Wife Saved Their Homestead.

Some thrilling particulars of fighting forest fire has just transpired; the story referring to a husband and wife whose home and all their possessions were surrounded by flames and threatened with destruction. They live about 10 miles from this city, It was on that dreadful Saturday when the wind blew a hurricane, the air was filled with smoke, and fires were burning everywhere through the Mississippi valley. The smoke was blinding and suffocating out west of Cane creek, in this (Butler) county, and the whole forest seemed on fire.

As night set in the family referred to looked out upon a stream of fire as far as the eye could extend. To the topmost point of old stubs and dry trees it was burning, and the wind, which still blew steadily and strong, was sweeping it on toward them. The situation was alarming. The husband, fearing that a neighbor who lived between his place and the fire would be burned, ran to his rescue before protecting his own property. He helped him to carry his household goods to a place of safety, and then they were covered with wet blankets. The husband returned to his own home, but none too soon. Already the fire was creeping in, eating its way along. With the help of his wife, all the household goods were taken to a place of safety, for it was thought that every acre of their place would be burned over within two hours, and all their buildings, hay, corn, etc., destroyed.

"There is but one way that it can be saved, and that is to back-fire," said the husband. "I think I can carry the fire half-way round the place."

"And I can carry the other half," said the wife calmly, but with determination.

The fearful task was commenced from a given point, one going in one direction and the other in the opposite direction. It was about 10 o'clock when they started out, and the night was very dark. Everything was as dry as tinder, and the fire burned almost everything it came in contact with. It woule creep up dry trees, and then the sparks and coals would blow off several feet and communicate with the dry leaves. To beat the flames back by raking away the leaves and extinguishing the fresh blazes that were everywhere started required quick and hard work. During the night and until 8 o'clock next morning the husband and wife faithfully worked. Neither saw the other during the night. When they stopped work at 8 o'clock in the morning the fire was conquered, and they were more than a mile apart. They had beaten the flames back, and not a rail was burned, or a cent's damage done to their property. They arrived at the house about the same hour, black with soot, with clothes torn and completely exhausted from the most fatiguing work. They sat down on their goods, and their tears mingled when they realized what they had passed through, and how narrow was their escape.

The Country Editor.

There is an idea in the minds of many who ought to know better that the "country editor" stands on the lowest platform, and that he who is employed in any capacity, no matter how humble, on a metropolitan journal is his superior. There is no greater mistake. An editor who has held important chairs in metropolitan offices, and who has the reputation of having been successful, remarked: "I do not hesitate to write the leaders of the most important journals, but I would tremble to undertake the management of a village newspaper." There is no place in the profession so difficult to fill as that of a country editor. In cities a man who can do one department well, bothers himself about no other. Nor need he; he gets the knack of his specialty, and continues at it. But the country editor must be good in all departments; he must be well read on all subjects; he must be able to discern the trend of the public mind in politics, religion, and social topics; he must discuss agricultural and anarchy with equal precision; he must be fluent on polemics and politics; he must write of the President and pumpkins; he must mind men of high degree and descend to things of low estate; in short, he must be an all-round man. It is this that makes the position of a country editor so hard to fill. It is his training that makes the good country editor such a splendid manager for a metropolitan daily. There is no place, except in a country office, where such all-round training can be had.

The position of a country editor is not held in the esteem it should be. Country papers are not respected as they ought to be. If a family can afford only one paper, let that be the home paper, for it concerns a family more to know what is being done in its own county than it does to know the news of distant places.

The city paper cannot give, and does not pretend to give, the local news that its country readers must have; but the good country paper does give a fair epitome of the world's news.

No other publication can supply the place of a good local paper. If both cannot be retained—if either the city journal or country newspaper must go, let it be the former; for nothing can supply the place of the local paper.

Book and Publisher.

There are tricks in all trades, but I do not think an author, who has a first class publisher, often suffers from them and if his book has in it anything which touches the pulse of the people it is sure to sell more or less and make itself felt in time. A book may be better written and have in it more thought and care than another, and not sell half as well because it lacks that vitality which takes hold of the great heart of public. But for this the publisher is not to blame. He has pushed it just as hard, and harder, too, it may be, than he has the other one, but if it does not sell, it won't, and if the other will, it will, and the publisher should not be charged with favoritism, as he sometimes is, or with a false statement when the day of reckoning comes.

A Song of Spring.

O, for a joyous song—
A song to suit the May—
A song to sing with merry ring,
In harmony with happy Spring,
To comrades bright and gay!

Winter is past and gone—
The Winter sear and cold;
Upon his bier we shed no tear;
The gentle Spring brings more of cheer
To hearts of young and old.

The welcome birds have come
Singing their songs of love;
And Cupid now, with busy bow,
Rids many a telling arrow go
In garden, field and grove.

The waiting trees burst forth
With leaf and blossom bright;
Fair Nature's breast is gaily dressed
And all the Earth is richly blessed
With pleasing warmth and light.

While softer skies again
Shine on us from above,
Teach us to know, in weal or woe,
From Thee, O God, all blessings flow
Of joy and peace and love.

So warm our hearts anew
And fill with every grace
To fit us for another shore
Where smiles sweet Spring forevermore,
Beyond life's fleeting race.

THE DEVIL'S CARD.

It was midnight. Fernand de Roquefeuil was seated in a cafe on the boulevary among six of his intimate companions, all young men of the world like himself. In accordance with an ancient Paris custom, he wished to bring his life of single blessedness to an end by giving a merry entertainment to his former comrades. He was to be married in three days at Saint-Philippe-du-Roule. The intended bride was Mme. de Lucay, a charming young widow, who had many ardent suitors. As the wine went round his friends heartily congratulated him on his triumph. During the repast his good fortune was the chief topic of conversation, until, at dessert, many already had begun to envy him.

"Well, Fernand," remarked one of the guests, "I must say that when you came into the world you drew a lucky ticket in the lottery of fortune,"

"Yes, indeed, between ourselves, I must admit I have very little to complain of," answered Fernand.

Just as he had finished speaking the first bottle of champagne was opened. The foam sparkled in the crystal cups. The young men, wholly intent on enjoyment, scarce lent an ear to the expiring din and noise of Paris when the great city is about to sink into slumber. But just at this moment one of the waiters entered and handed Fernand a dainty little card.

"A visit at this hour, and in a public cafe," exclaimed the jolly host, refusing to accept the card with an air of lofty disdain. "Tell the gentleman he may present himself at my rooms on Louis-le-Grand street to-morrow. If I be at home I shall be very happy to receive him."

"But, sir," one of the guests aptly remarked, "you have not even taken the trouble to look at the name of the visitor who sends in his card."

"Why, that's so," replied Fernand. "Let us see who is this fellow who chooses such queer visiting hours.

Having pompously adjusted his eyeglass, he held up the card and tried to decipher the name. He had to give it up.

"There is some name scrawled on it," he remarked, in a puzzled way, "but for the life of me I can't make it out. Perhaps some of you may succeed in deciphering it," he continued, handing it in turn to each of his friends seated around the table.

The six of them struggled with it in turn, and finally gave it up in despair.

The circumstance alone was enough to excite the curiosity of a less inquiring mind than Fernand's. A moment before he was about to dismiss the stranger unceremoniously now he had the keenest desire to see him.

"Tell the gentleman to come in," he said, addressing a waiter.

In a moment the seven gay youths saw approach a young man, hat in hand, rather below medium height, who saluted all present with a graceful bow and in a pleasant tone of voice. He was dressed in the most approved fashion, with white cravat and gloves, and wore a dainty little eye-glass. His face was extremely handsome—a trifle too effeminate for a young man, perhaps, but it bore the expression of a quiet resolution that seemed to compensate for the absence of beard and moustache.

"Sir," said Fernand, addressing him, "you have been considerate enough to send in your card, and I should therefore know your name, but, truth to tell, I have not been able to read it—not even to spell it."

"Very well, sir, I shall have the honor of telling it to you in an instant," replied the stranger with a pleasant smile.

"But, in the meantime, you will please inform me in what capacity you have come to speak to me?"

"In that of creditor. Perhaps we had better retire to a private seat for a moment."

"It is not necessary. A creditor! Ah! do not be at all embarrassed, sir; speak out without the least reserve. These six gentlemen are very intimate friends. They will not be at all surprised to learn that I have a few outstanding debts in Paris. And now may I inquire what it is about?"

"Monsieur de Roquefeuil, some ten years ago, as you doubtless remember, you sacrificed your entire fortune to save the honor of the Viscount de Brevames, an old friend of your father's boyhood. After having paid a debt of 300,000 francs you found that your excessive generosity left you entirely dependent. What could a young man like you, brought up amid wealth and luxury, do on finding himself suddenly deprived of all his means? In your apartment on Louis-le-Grand street you took one evening a sheet of note paper, and wrote in large letters the following words:

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to deliver up my soul to Satin provided he bestow on me ten year's riches.
FERNAND DE ROQUEFEUIL.

"The window chanced to be open at that moment. There came a sudden gust of air. The wind snapped up the sheet of paper, swept it through the window and carried it to the devil—I mean to his address."

"How did you come to the knowledge of all these things, sir?"

"Allow me to finish my story, if you please. From the following morning your life was a perfect run of good luck. Fortune flew to you. In rummaging one day under an old piece of furniture you discovered a large roll of money, without knowing how it came there—10,000 francs in coin. Having gone to Baden-Baden, you risked the entire sum three successive times on the wheel of fortune and won each time. With this capital you then engaged in railroad speculation. Before a week had passed you found yourself a rich man."

"All that is very true, sir, but—"

"Just wait awhile. Let me finish. I need hardly tell you that your sudden acquisition of wealth was the result of your letter to the mysterious and powerful being who you invoked in your hour of distress."

"Well, sir, what about it?"

"Just this, M. de Roquefeuil. In 48 hours hence your tenth year will have expired."

"Well, and what then?"

"In 48 hours you will belong to me. I am the devil."

One would naturally imagine that Fernand and his six friends would only burst into a fit of laughter at this strange declaration from this unexpected visitor. To-day we may be sure he would be told to carry his transparent joke elsewhere. But this happened some time ago, when his Satanic majesty figured prominently in romantic literature. In the first place the fantastic writings of that day had a great number of readers on account of the stories of Theodore Hoffman, then largely scattered throughout France. Again, Frederic Soulin, still living, had made his sable majesty quite fashionable by the recent publication of the "Memoirs of the Devil."

Nevertheless, Fernand and his comrades laughed in chorus, one ot them remarking:

"Mons. Satan as this is the first time we have had the pleasure of your distinguished presence, you will do us the honor of accepting a glass of champagne?"

"My ordinary beverage is human tears," replied the king of terrors, "but I suppose I may make one exception. Pour out the wine!"

He emptied his glass with apparent zest, bowed gracefully and retired, crying, as he withdrew, to Fernand:

"Monsieur Roquefeuil, I expect to have the honor of calling on you tomorrow."

With that not very encouraging remark he withdrew.

So soon as he had gone the young men laughed heartily, but the supper came to an end, and at about three o'clock in the morning all retired to their homes.

At noon the following day, just as Fernand was about to rise, a servant entered his room and handed him three letters and a card. This last was a duplicate of the card of the evening before.

"Ah, indeed! The devil's card!" muttered Fernand. "It seems Satan does not intend to give me much respite."

As for the three letters, they were anything but pleasant reading.

The first announced that the banker, Isaac H——, with whom Fernand had deposited the greater part of his fortune, was suddenly ruined by a fall in stocks, and, having secured all the money he could, had fled to America on a Havre packet.

The second letter—anonymous, of course—informed him that Mme. de Lucay, the charming young widow whom he was to marrry in a day or two, had given him the slip, and was about to wed one of his most intimate friends—one of those six gallants who were seated at the table with him the evening before. Of course, a man of honor should not be annoyed at anything contained in an anonymous letter, always written by a coward; nevertheless, he found such precise details of things that he knew to be true, and which he thought to be unknown to others, that he could not help give credence to the whole letter.

The third letter contained a stenographic account of a conversation that recently occurred in a club, of which Fernand de Roquefeuil was a prominent member. It was a sort of a running commentary of the principal members of the club on the merits and character of Fernand himself. The latter was by no means flattered; on the contrary, he was regarded as the most insignificant of men.

"Well, these are odd series of coincidences," exclaimed the undeceived Fernand, as he proceeded with a sad air to complete his toilet. "Just think of it! Fortune, friendship, social consideration, all gone. Not a thing left me. Oh, yes, I had forgotten. I have still got the devil's card."

The idea then struck him to look at the card again and to scan it more closely than he did the evening before.

The signature was still illegible, but a few words traced with a pencil in first rate French told plainly enough that Satan was a man about town.

This is what Fernand read under the redoubtable scratch:

FERNAND: "The Devil's Part" will be played this evening at the Opera Comique. Come there at 9 o'clock; knock at the third box. You will be sure to find me there.
Your oldest friend. THE DEVIL.

Was this a mystery or was it a freak? Fernand reflected a moment. "To go there would be childish," he mused.

"And not to go there will give the idea that I am afraid."

He decided to go.

About 9 o'clock in the evening he entered the theatre, and, come what might, walked straight for the third box, as directed. To his unspeakable amazement he found himself in the presence of a lovely young girl. Seated in front of the box, she was dressed with the most exquisite good taste, and gracefully toyed with a fan in her hand. Strangest of all, the face was the same as that of the devil who appeared to the six young men in the cafe on the boulevard the evening before. But why should Satan present himself this time under the semblance of a daughter of Eve? There was some new mystery here.

On seeing him enter the young lady rose with a sort of unconscious eagerness, and as soon as the door was closed she began:

"Monsieur de Roquefeuil, you see me to-day under my real form. My name is Ophelie de Brevames. I am the only daughter of that friend of your father's, for whom you were generous enough to sacrifice your entire fortune. Do not be surprised, then, at seeing me offer you a restitution. I am rich, and wish to repay the losses you suffered for my father's sake in the hour of his misfortune. All I possess is yours, myself included, if you think me worthy of the love of so generous a heart."

"*Ma, foi,*" exclaimed the young man, half dazed with astonishment, "but if you are the devil he is the most charming being I ever met in my life!"

He offered her his hand and sat down beside her.

Three days after they were spending their honeymoon at the watering-place of Bagnere-de-Bigorre.

A Highly Cultured Boston Dog.

A young girl was crossing the public garden the other morning upon the main path which crossed the bridge. She was accompanied by a magnificent mastiff, which strode along beside her in the most companionable sort of way, looking up into her face occasionally as if to remark casually that it was a very fine morning, or to ask if there was anything he could do for her.

The two crossed the bridge together and finally came to Charles street gate. Here the young girl, evidently not wishing to have the care of the dog in the busy streets, turned to him and said:

"There, that is far enough now, Marco. You need not go with me any farther, but turn about and go back home."

She did not take her hands out of her muff to point the way, and she spoke as she would to a small brother, in a pleasant, conversational tone."

Marco looked at her with his large eyes, then looked across the common, wagged his tail slowly, as though he were thinking how very pleasant it would be to go the rest of the way. Finally he turned back to her again, and with a movement of his head and eyes, asked as plainly as though the words had come from his mouth:—"Please let me go a little farther, it is such a fine morning?"

"No, dear; I'm going shopping, you know," answered the girl, explaining the difficulty, as if Marco were human; "there will be crowds of people, and I shall not know what to do with you. But go along now, there's a good fellow, and I'll be back very soon."

Without another word Marco turned and walked back across the garden. He did not slink away, as some dogs do when sent back, but marched leisurely along with his head in the air, stopped a moment on the bridge to watch the children swimming below, then trotted on toward Commonwealth avenue. The Athenian watched him until he had disappeared beyond the gates, then resumed his own way, wondering whether Darwin loved dogs or not.

The Latest Hotel Swindle.

"Key to 278!" said the bell boy to the clerk of a city hotel, as he rushed up to the counter.

The clerk took the key out of the box and extended it to the boy, when a thought struck him, and he stopped and looked in the box at the address on an envelope lying there.

"Who wants it?" he inquired.

"Lady in parlor—in a hurry," replied Front, dancing a jig of impatience.

"That ain't her room. Go back and ask for her name."

Front disappeared and returned presently, slowly.

"She says it don't make no difference—it's a mistake—and she's gone."

"Thought so," ejaculated the clerk to a reporter standing by; "she was working the new racket. It's a pretty good one, and sometime takes; operated by women generally. They go into the ladies' parlor, ring for the bell boy and send him in a matter-of-fact way for the key of some room. He asks the clerk for it, and if he is busy and thinking of something else he hands it out without question. Then the female sharper goes through the room in a hurry, trusting to thieves' luck that the occupant will not return before she gets away. Then the hotel is responsible for the loss.

Repeating A Foolish Mistake.

A traveler in making change at the railway station at Condord, N. H., gave the ticket agent a five-dollar gold piece for a penny. The agent saw it and handed the coin back. The man thanked him, shoved it into his pocket, pulled out several cents, and gave the agent one, and the agent brushed it into the drawer with the pennies. After the train started the traveller jumped off, and rushed back: "I gave you a five-dollar gold piece for a penny," he said. "Yes," said the agent, and I gave it back to you." "But I gave it back to you again! Look and see." The agent looked and there was the gold piece. The man had made the same mistake twice.

Chinese Opposition to Steamboats.

Among the remarkable reasons advanced by the Chinese for opposing the introduction of steamboats on the Upper Yangste is the allegation that a very fierce and strong species of monkeys live along the river where it breaks through the mountains, and that they would not fail to hurl large stones from the heights down upon the steamers, probably sinking them, while the authorities would be powerless to prevent the outrage or arrest the offenders. The real obstacle in the way is not monkeys, but about 20,000 junk men, who think steamboats would take away their present means of livelihood.

All meat should be cooked before being fed to fowls. They need it every day, if eggs are expected.

TONS OF SILVER.

Counting and Weighing $40,000,000 in Silver Coin.

Expert money counters have been weighing and counting the $90,000,000 in gold, $40,000,000 in silver and $30,000,000 of notes and bills stored at the United States Sub-Treasury, Yew York. Describing the process of handling the silver, the *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The high silver vault is a room of about sixty feet in length by forty feet in width. Its walls, floors and ceilings are of heavy plates of riveted iron, surrounded by thick walls of granite. The foundation of the vault is of solid masonry extending down as deep as the foundation of the sub-treasury itself. This iron room is divided into twelve compartments ranged on either side, eight compartments on one side and four larger ones on the other, with a narrow passageway between them. The compartments are formed by boiler iron, partitions and fronts with doors or gates of half-inch iron bars, crossed like lattice work, with the interstices too small even to admit of the insertion of a child's hand. Each door is provided with a ponderous padlock.

The entrance to the vault is protected by two iron bars; the outer one similar to a heavy safe door, and the inner one of thick iron bars, and each with the strongest lock that modern ingenuity could devise. The vault is burglar-proof, fire-proof and almost air-proof. Within these solid walls not the faintest murmur of the busy, bustling world above and around ever penetrates,

The twelve compartments within the vault contain nearly $40,000,000 in silver of coin of various denominations, though by far the larger portion is composed of silver dollars. The coins are contained in stout canvass bags, each bag holding $1000 and weighing a fraction over fifty-nine pounds, in round numbers sixty pounds. These are piled up from the front to the rear of the compartments, and from the floor to the ceiling with the utmost regularity and nicety, until they form almost a solid cube of silver of the size of the compartment containing them. The four large compartments are capable of holding between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 each, and the eight smaller compartments about $2,000,000 each. The quantity of coin now stored in the whole vault just about reaches its capacity. As each bag contains $1000 and weighs sixty pounds avoirdupois, thirty-four bags, or $34,000, would equal a ton in weight, 30 tons in round numbers, in reality 29 7-17 tons or 1020 bags, would be required to make up $1,000,000, and as there is about $40,000,000 in all the total weight of silver would be 1200 tons, contained in 40,000 bags.

The process of counting and weighing the silver is very similar to that employed in the gold count, only on a larger scale. One compartment is purposely always left empty in order to facilitate a recount or transfer. A perfectly adjusted coin scale is placed in the narrow passageway between the compartments, and as each bag is taken from a full compartment it is weighed, and, if correct, is transferred to the empty compartment and piled up as it was in the first one. A bag containing only perfect and unworn coin, which has been carefully counted, is used as the test of the weight of each of the other bags. When for any reason a bag falls short in weight, it is set aside to be especially counted piece by piece. Sometimes bags fall short in weight because they contain mostly worn or abraded coin, but the most frequent cause of shortage is that the bag has burst, and some of the pieces have slipped out and sifted down among the under bags to the floor. In such cases the bags are set aside for a special count. When the bags are removed from the compartment all the missing pieces are found on the floor. The bursting of the canvas bags is of frequent occurrence, especially in the lower tiers of the pile. The enormous weight of the silver above presses upon the lower bags and ruptures them. All the broken bags are discarded as soon as discovered and new ones used in their stead.

It requires a force of eighteen or twenty men to carry on the count. The weigher, or man at the scales, the tally-men, the watchers, the piler, and eight or ten men to simply handle the bags and carry them one by one from the one compartment to the scales and from the scales to the man who does the repiling. The mere manual labor of handling the bags is so great that it requires men who are used to heavy work to do it. A dozen 'longshoremen are employed at the task, and even they complain at the hard work and the strain on their backs, caused by lifting and carrying the sixty-pound bags, although they are accustomed to handling much heavier burdens, but the peculiar weight and solidity of the silver makes it much harder than the handling of twice the weight in some other material or form. The vault is imperfectly ventilated for so many people, and the breathing and perspiring of scores of men in its close confines and the heat from the half-dozen gas jets renders the vault close and nearly as hot as a Turkish bath, and while all are compelled to doff their coats and vests, those men who do the physical handling of the bags strip down to their undershirt and nether garments and frequently stop to wipe the gathering moisture from their brows. When they rest they sit on bags of silver just as the miller sits on his bags of meal at the mill door. It is considered a good day's work to handle, weigh and pile $2,000,000 in silver, and those who are engaged in the work are only too glad when the day is done and they can come out into the light and air of the upper world.

—"He is the highest-class 3 year old in America to-day," remarked Mr. Green Morris the other day at the Brooklyn track, speaking of Sir Dixon. "I sold him," he continued, "because $20,000 is a great deal of money to me, a man whose limit in betting is $500. Although Sir Dixon may win more than $20,000 in stakes, by the time I had got through paying his stake fees, and many other expenses, it would take much more than $20,000 in winnings to put me that much ahead."

FASHION NOTES.

—A fashion which came into force last summer during the hot days of June and July is likely to be popular again this year when the sun shall make cloth bodices too hot to be borne. This is the pique jacket worn with the habit skirt. These jackets are in shrunk pique, so that they wash perfectly, and in small patterns, such as checks and lines of red, navy blue and other colors. They are somewhat similar to a man's lounge coat, although they have inner waistband just fastened to the middle of the back seams to keep them in place. They are buttoned once in front and, then fly open. A loose skirt and neat tie are worn with them, also a sailor hat or jockey cap. Of course, this style does not suit the regulation silk hat.

—More care and ingenuity is expened upon the upper part of the costume, i. e., the basque or waist, than upon the skirt; and the variety of vests, collars, folds, plastrons and other applied or decoupe or cut-out effects, is almost innumberable. There is no one method of waist trimming more popular than another, unless it be the V-shaped upper vest effect, reaching only half way down the front of the waist, set in full or plain, with the basque buttoning close below.

—A pretty yatching dress is of dark blue serge with plain underskirt edged with a fold of white and-crimson striped cashmere, cut on the bias and just laid under the folded lower edge of the underskirt. The polonaise looped very full at the back, is buttoned plainly down to the usual basque depth in front, and below that falls apart in two straight breadths which are faced with the striped goods, and each breadth folded together in a point at the bottom. This model, with some variations in the back drapery and garnitures, is copied in more elegant materials.

—Pink is the color which has replaced that charming shade of lilac called heliotrope, or Opnelia, and any shade of rose-hued pink is liked in veiling, cashmere or printed mohair, and the lighter fabrics for dressy occasions classed as drapery-nets, which are infinite in variety and worn over faille, surah and moire. The latter combination in pink—although moire is not as pretty in pink as in blue—suggests the vapory clouds of sunset resting on a roseate tinged sea, and is a lovely summer dancing dresss for a youthful wearer.

—One stylish costume was in bright red, rough cheviot, with a smartly draped skirt front and outstanding plaits at the back, a Norfolk blouse bodice and a Windsor jacket, double breasted, and buttoning slantwise from the right shoulder.

—In riding habits melton and cheviot cloth are still the favorites, and there is but little change in the fashion of the make. The turn-down collar is still popular, and the opening in front is a little lower, showing a trifle more vest. Reindeer skin—of a special make, deeper in color than formerly, and extremely soft and durable—is being extensively used for riding breeches. It is better in every way than stockinette, and more lasting.

—The originality of a costume usually is displayed in the waist and its garniture, which are inconceivably varied, and not only tax the modiste to invent but the observer to describe. The fashion of waist draperies is wholly unique, and only really pretty on a too-slender form. The basque is apparently complete, yet around the figure is drawn closely a width of the dress fabric, on the bias, either in folds or plainly, which terminates at the closeing of the basque in front. The broad sash of ribbon which is worn with some dresses is sometimes arranged in this way, only the fastening is then at the back, and the front of the sash is taken in, in a bias seam, to make it set closely to the figure.

—Gingbams and satines are made up in much the same styles as pongees, yet there are two different classes—without reference to quality—of cotton goods, those figured in resemblance of other dress materials which are suitable for street wear, and the delicate-tinted and embroidered zephyr ginghams and Chamberys which make lovely morning and house dresses. The embroidered gingham dresses in pink, blue, gray and pongee have deep flouncings which are made up on a plain skirt; and plain gingham, edged with narrow simlar white Hamburg embroidery on the goods, is used for the drapery and waist. Sometimes two deep overlapping flounces compose the entire skirt, and the waist is made in surplice style, the dress being completed by a moire sash of the same color or black.

—The tailor-made gown is so sensible and tasteful that although it is not so much the craze as heretofore, yet it is still worn by the most fashionable and best dressed people. The London Queen says that there are as many as seven distinct styles this season, respectively named the Brownlow, Windsor, Bray, Florence, Marlow, Season and Venetia costumes. Some are braided, all differently, and others draped, either of one material or with the introduction of a striped or a checked and striped fabric. For spring wear there are cheviots, rough or smooth, in checks large and small, also in stripes; and for summer there are beautifully light Saxony tweeds. There are also other materials.

At a recent display one gown was of soft, gray cheviot, made with the bodice and back draping all in one over a skirt hanging plain in front and at its sides, with a few loose, plaits intervening, and a short draped tunic. The neck of the bodice was cut away in front, as if to show a cravat, and then filled in again with the material cut a different way.

Another was of drab-colored Saxony, with very narrow lines of blue and red. The bodice was cut like a jacket, with side pockets, a turndown collar and revers, with the front left open to show the colored cravat. The skirt was arranged with long, softly falling drapery, the folds at the back having been looped under and then allowed to fall long.

HORSE NOTES.

—Frank Van Ness has arrived at New York from California.

—The half-mile track at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been put into shape.

—At Wilkesbarre, Pa., they are building a new track and Fair grounds.

—Two hundred and eighty-five horses started during the Nashville meeting.

—Mr. Cadugan lost recently by death the bay mare Juno, 2.40½, by Hambletonian.

—Piano Boy 2.29¼, by Panic, is the name of a horse in Peter V. Johnson's stable.

—Lule Wilkes, by George Wilkes, 2.22, out to Lulu, 2.15, has foaled a brown colt by Electioneer.

—It is said that Jewett, record 2.22½ trotting and 2.14 pacing, is trotting this season, and will be campaigned at that gait.

—W. H. McCarthy sold Jessie Ballard, 2.25, by Archie Hambletonian, to J. W. Robinson, of Los Angeles, before leaving California.

—By mutual arrangement between Starters Caldwell and Sheridan, the latter will start at Baltimore and Caldwell at Lexington.

—Barnes headed the list of winning jockeys at Nashville with eleven wins to his credit. He can ride down to about eighty-five pounds.

—William M. Singerly purchased recently while in Kentucky from the Macey Bros., the b. s. Artiste, by Macey's Hambletonian, dam by Alcade.

—C. H. Kerner, of New York, has purchased from George F. Leach, for $1200, a chestnut 2 year old filly, by Bayonne Prince, 2.21¼, dam Emma K.

—There are but four entries in the free-for-all at Detroit, Harry Wilkes, Oliver K., Prince Wilkes and Mambrino Sparkle. It should be a "hot" race.

—The Lion, like many horses both East and West this spring, nas been suffering from cracked heels, but he will start for the Derby, neverthelese.

—A. J. Cassatt's stable of fourteen horses are now at Sheepshead Bay. The Bard is reported to be in excellent condition, and is a reasonably sure starter for the Brooklyn handicap.

—The stables at Sound View Stock Farm, property of the late Roscoe Conkling, were burned recently. Several horses were destroyed, and the loss was about $50,000.

—The Michigan Trotting Circuit comprises Kalamazoo, Jackson, Grand Rapids, and Saginaw, with $21,600 in purses. The circuit will commence at the former city on July 26.

—Budd Doble's stable includes the pacers Johnston, 2.06¼; Arrow, 2.14, and Ed. Annan, 2.17¼, and the trotters Oliver K., 2.16¼; Prince Arthur, 2.18; Mikado, 2.20¾, and Geneva, 2 25.

—Jerome Whelpley has taken his string of trotters to the Guttenburg, (N. J.) track to train. Majolica, Fanny Temple, Pottery Girl, A. W. Richmond and Crockery are among the number.

—The Executive Committee of the American Jockey Club has ordered, that, after September 1, all jockeys and trainers making use of the track and stables at Jerome Park shall be licensed.

—The American Jockey Club has decided that at the coming spring meeting at Jerome Park the betting will be confined to auction and mutual pools. Bookmaking will not be permitted.

—R. Williams rode Overture in the fourth race at Lexington on May 8, and was left at the post, for which he used insulting language to the starter. Upon him being reported to the judges they ruled him off for six months.

—Western Belle, Mr. Hamilton's brown mare was driven a mile in 2.24½ and a repeat of 2.24 by William Weeks over the Fleetwood (N. Y.) track recently. This is the fastest mile of the season in this vicinity.

—At the annual election of the Island Park Association the old officers were elected, as follows: President, Hon. Erastus Corning; Vice President, George P. Ide; Treasurer, Frank Gilbert; Secretary, Sidney W. Giles; Chairman Executive Committee, Frank Gilbert.

—The $8200 paid by the Dwyer Bros. for the brother to Hanover is the highest price ever paid for a yearling thoroughbred in America. As liberal purchasers as the Dwyers have heretofore been, they fairly exceed themselves this spring. Besides the $8200 expended for the brother to Hanover they paid the next highest price, $4500, for the brother to Blue Wing. $3500 for the brother of Jim Gore, $3000 for the brother to Firenzi, $2600 each for the sister to Tremont and brother to Portland, $2000 each for a brother to Dry Monopole, to Vigil and Vera Cruz and to Hinda; $2000 for a Hindoo colt out of Francesca, by Leamington; $2000 for a colt by Billet, out of Belle Palmer, and $1400 for a sister to Lizzie Dwyer. Among these brother and sister's to distinguished records it will be strange if the brother shall not find two or three, at least, worthy of their royal lineage; and if they shall, their progressive policy will enable them to recoup themfelves for the large outlay. In addition to these, they purchased many others at prices ranging from $1300 to $450, buying in all thirty-four head, for which they paid $60,200. Mr. W. S. Barnes was quite a large buyer, as were Colonel Goodloe and Captain Wilgus, all of Kentucky. The Californians failed to bid as in former years, with the exception of Mr. L. U. Shippee, of Stockton. Mr. Haggin made no purchases whatever, and Mr. Baldwin contented himself with securing the sister to Grisette for $3100. Mr. R. W. Walden purcnased quite a number, presumably for Mr. John A. Morris. Messrs. Appleby & Johnson augmented their stable considerably, but most of the lots were cheap ones secured at Mr. Reed's sale.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Centre Hall, Pa. Thurs, May 24, 1888

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

THE PHOHIBITION MOVEMENT.

The prohibition party is composed of a body of moral reformers who are untiring in their efforts to bring their party and its doctrins before the nation. Many of its leaders are what might be styled fanatics and are filled with great expectations; to make temperance the national issue, and their party one of the great parties. Their influence is growing and their labors have not been in vain. Yet it is very doubtful if they can push their claims so far as to obtain any influence in national affairs. The old parties are here to stay; and will remain for many years to come. The New York *Sun* very ably sums up their standing and possibilities in the following:

A striking feature of the Prohibition movement is the faith of its leaders in their ultimate success. This body of reformers confidently affirm and appear to believe that their party will eventually become dominant in both state and nation. The birth and growth of the Republican party is a favorite theme with the temperance orators. They liken their movement to the incipient efforts of the Republican leaders, and boldly assert that it is only a question of time when the same measure of success which attended the Grand Old Party will also reward the efforts of the cold water people. The increase in the Prohibition vote during the last four Presidential elections from a little more than 5,000 in 1872 to over 150,000 in 1884, is pointed to with pride as a forecast of greater gains in the future. The Prohibitionists are getting aggre sive, and vigorously denounce not only the men engaged in the liquor traffic, but also those who entertain any other method of dealing with it than their own.

In their confident predictions these enthusiasts perhaps forget that side issues have always been a prominent feature in American politics. Movements of various kinds, from that of the Anti-Masonic party of a half century ago to those of the Prohibitory and Labor parties of today, have always existed, only to draw a few votes from the great parties. All these movements have been short lived, and none have left any permanent impression upon our politics. In nearly every Presidential contest in our history the real issue has been between to great parties, and there is no immediate prospect that either of these two mighty political organizations will give way to a third, be it founded upon the problem of labor, prohibition, or woman suffrage.

Yet the temperance army contains good speakers and pleasant singers, and will serve to enliven the campaign.

HALF RATES TO THE CONVENTIONS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

With a view of accommodating the hosts of visitors to the political conventions and other general meetings hereinafter mentioned, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to the points named below from all prominent stations on its system, on the dates specified, at *one fare* for the round trip. The tickets will be good for passage in both directions on all regular passenger trains, except Limited Express trains. The occasions on which such tickets will be sold are as follows:—

To Indianapolis, Indiana, on account of the National Prohibition Convention, which will meet May 30th, tickets will be sold from May 25th to 29th inclusive, good for return trip until June 6th, 1888, inclusive.

To St. Louis, Mo., on account of the National Democratic Convention, which will meet June 5th, tickets will be sold May 31st to June 4th, inclusive, good to return until June 12th, 1888, inclusive.

To Cincinnati, Ohio, on account of the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, which will assemble June 12th, tickets will be sold June 7th to 11th, inclusive, good to return until July 2d, 1888, inclusive.

To Chicago, Ill., on account of the National Republican Convention, which will meet June 19th, tickets will be sold from June 14th to 18th, inclusive.

The routes over which the tickets will be sold is Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh, thence by the Pennsylvania Company's lines to destination.

The well-known and superior advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arising from complete facilities, fine equipment, and its unsurpassed service of through trains commends this route most strongly to intending visitors to these great gatherings.

INDIAN RESERVATION OPENED.

The Montana Reservation Bill having now become a law opens for settlement four millions acres rich farming lands in the well-known and long coveted Milk River Valley, also large areas of excellent grazing country on the surrounding uplands. This portion of Montana, besides its agricultural resources being rich in minerals with an abundance of coal, is attracting wide spread attention as is shown by the number already settling there. C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn., has issued for free distribution, an excellent Map, and a pamphlet with other information regarding this country. Low rates are now being made to Great Falls for those desiring to explore this new country.

A hen owned by W. S. Farquar, of Chattanooga, Tenn., laid an egg the other day about the size of a goose egg, which contained a perfect yolk, and white, and also an ordinary hen's egg, fully developed, shell and all.

GOING WEST.

The general interest that has been taken in the opening of the Montana Indian Reservation is shown by the large number of people who have already gone to Great Falls to investigate the mineral and agricultural resources of that wonderful country. The low excursion rate announced by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, makes the expense of exploring this country merely nominal, and will undoubtedly result in a still larger number following.

SPRING OPENING

—AT—

S.&A.LOEB

BELLEFONTE. - Pa,

New Goods!

The Spring and Summer Seasons will soon be here and we are glad that we can announce to our many friends that we have a larger and finer stock than ever. New Stock in every Department.

CARPETS!

If you want to buya new Carpet this Spring, come and see our immense line which we are selling at lowest prices. We have all grades.

-:-Clothing-:-

Our reputation in Centre County for selling only the best grade of clothing is an established fact. We never handle immitations or shoddy and our customers know what they buy. Have new stock and all the late styles in Clothing.

-Dry Goods-

We would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies to our Dry Goods Department. Our Stock comprises the new styles and latest novelties in cloths for Spring and Summer wear.

S.&A.LOEB

BELLEFONTE, - Pa,

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 11, 1888; spring term, April 5th, 1888. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 25
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 02		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
3 54		8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 a m, 6.00 p m and 7.30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y

Minnesota Leads the World

With her stock, dairy and grain products. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent to railroad, for sale cheap on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. Bookwalter, Land Commissioner, or C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Ask for Book H.

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WANTED. Permanent positions guaranteed with SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Any determined man can succeed with us. Peculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Outfit free. Address at once. (Name this paper.)

BROWN BROTHERS,
Nurserymen, Rochester N. Y.
25 ap 8t

Where Are You Going?

When do you start? Where from? How many in your party? What amount of freight or baggage have you? What route do you prefer? Upon receipt of an answer to the above questions you will be furnished, free of expense, with the lowest rates, also maps, time tables, pamphlets, or other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. Warren, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. Warren, General Eastern Agent, 257 Broadway, New York.

Send for new map of Northwest.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS MANITOBA RAILWAY

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, Pa.,

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described

REAL ESTATE

the property of the late John Bartges, deceased, Gregg township, said county, viz: All that certain tract of land situated in the township of Gregg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, thence south 3 3-4°, east 47 5-10 per.; thence south 85°, east 7 per.; thence south 2°, east 6 5-10 per.; thence south 85°, east 1 per.; thence north 4 3-4°, east 7-9 per., thence east 3.1 per.; thence south 39°, east 11 per.; thence south 14°, east 13 per.; thence south 31°, east 17.8 per.; thence south 51¼° east 15.2 per.; thence south 63 deg., east 30 per.; thence south 10 deg., east 25 2 per.; thence south 21 deg., east 16.1 per.; thence south 6 deg., west 34.2 per.; thence south 78 deg., east 25.2 per.; thence south 23½ deg., west 13.3 per.; thence south 80 deg., east 41.2 per.; thence north 61¾ deg., east 8.6 per.; thence north 87½ deg.; east 46 2 per.; thence south 83½ deg., east 10 per.; thence north 34¾ deg., east 31.2 per.; thence south 66¾ deg., east 36 per.; thence north 1¾ deg., east 111.6 per.; thence north 63¼ deg., west 75 per.; thence south 88 deg., west 28 per.; thence south 80¾ deg., west 79.3 per., thence north 8 deg., west 39 per.; thence north 84½ deg., west 23.2 per. to the place of begining, containing one hundred and fifty acres and 132 perches. About twenty acres of the above are covered with fine Pine and Oak timber. Thereon erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Large Bank Barn and other Out Buildings, all in good condition. There is also a fine orchard of choice fruit, good well and cistern at the house. This farm is pleasantly situated near the village of Farmers Mills. The public school building is on the premises, and it is but a few rods to post-office, churches and smith shop. Anyone desiring a first-class farm in one of the best communities in the county would do well to examine this one before purchasing elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third of purchase money cash upon confirmation of sale; one-third in one year, and the balance in two years. Deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the premises, and to bear interest.

C. P. HEWES,
Trustee

HIDES HIDES!

Highest cash market prices will be paid for all kinds of hides by Aaron Harter, at Centre Hall station. tf.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

CAMERON HOUSE,
Cor. 2nd & Market St.,
LEWISBURG, PA.
First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.
THOMAS HARPER HUTCHINSON,
sep2287tf Proprietor.

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
opposite the Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

FRANK BIBLE.
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.
Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf.

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. E. L. ORVIS
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. Spangler. C. P. Hewes
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
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All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. Newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and re bound in first class style. 10f3m

G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

WATER! WATER!
Plenty of it for every body allow me to draw the attention of everybody interested in having plenty of good water I will have my drilling machine in the neighborhood of Centre Hall, within 15 days and any one who wishes to have a well drilled, can address me here for the next ten days, after that Centre Hall Pa
GEO. S CLEMENTS,
Box 345. Lewistown Pa

WHY DO YOU PAY RENT?
When the money given the landlord will purchase a better house than the one in which you live. Should you die before the payments are complete, your heirs receive a deed at once. Why not secure a home or business property on this plan enjoy all your earnings, and be confident that your family will not be turned into the street should you die. For further particulars apply or address
THE HOME COMPANY OF N. Y.,
33 and 35 Liberty St. New York,
or A. C Moore, General Agent, office over post office, Bellefonte. m34t

NEW MILLINER SHOP.
The undersigned has opened a milliner shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.
The patronage of the public is solicited. All are invited.
p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods! -:- New Styles!

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, | PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

Undertaking a Specialty.

TREAS RER'S SALE OF UUseated lands for taxes for 1886 and 1887.—Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in the county of Centre for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

MONDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 1888, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Ac.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
		BENNER TOWNSHIP.	
133		Johnson, Thomas	$ 8 80
350		Johnson, James	23 09
121		Johnson, Ellenor	8 00
130		Smith, John	8 58
100		Unknown	4 40
		BOGGS TOWNSHIP.	
397	145	Carscadden, D	43 57
433	163	Harvey, Jonathan	19 06
431	40	Hood, Moses	18 94
146		Hacker & Lucas	16 07
		BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.	
433	152	Barrow, John, Jr	16 67
433	153	Brady, William	19 29
433	153	Brady' John	19 27
140	22	Cox, Paul	20 80
433	165	Dallas, Alexander, J.	19 27
429		Davidson, William	19 09
408	95	Davidson, James	18 16
404		Davidson, John, Jr	17 97
445		Davidson Robert	19 94
433	163	Davidson, Wm. Jr	16 67
433	165	Ewing, William	16 67
433	165	Ewing, James S	16 67
433	163	Ewing, John	16 67
433	163	Ewing, Hannah	16 67
433	163	Ewing, Ann	16 67
433	163	Ewing, John, Jr	16 67
433	164	Ewing, Samuel	16 67
433	163	Fox, Samuel M	16 67
433	163	Fullerton Alexander	19 27
433	163	Gray, Robert	16 67
433	163	Gray, William	16 67
433	163	Greaves, Alexander	16 67
433	163	Grant, Thomas	16 67
433	163	Hall, Charles	16 67
433	163	Hall, Washington	16 67
302	100	Hall, Sarah	16 67
420	144	Hall, Samuel C	16 67
419	140	Hall, John E	16 67
433	163	Hall, Henry	16 67
433	163	Hall, George W	16 67
433	163	Hall, Nancy	16 67
433	163	Hamilton, Thomas	19 27
140		Harris, Henry	55 49
433	163	Jackson, Jeremiah	16 67
424	128	Johnson, Francis	16 32
415		Levy Nathaniel	239 67
200		Miller, William	7 70
433	153	Morris, Joseph	16 36
216	163	Parker, Jeremiah	16 67
433	163	Reese, Daniel	16 67
433	163	Reese, Thomas	16 94
72		Stewart, Walter	16 00
415		Tallman Sarah M	16 00
415		Thomas, Joseph	16 00
40		Unknown	1 54
141½	of	Vaugn, John	54 29
204		Withington, Martin	7 88
410	151	Wallace, Joseph	15 79
410	151	Wallace, William	18 25
411		Warton, Thomas P	15 80
128		Wheeler, Henry	4 54
433	163	Wilson, Bird	16 67
415		Woyd, John	15 99
433	163	Brady, Robert	16 67
433	163	Brady, John	16 67
433	163	Brady, W P	19 27
415		James, Black	15 99
433	163	Cook, William	19 27
433	163	Cowndon, John	19 27
433	163	Dewart, William	16 67
433	163	Dewart, John	16 67
433	163	Donnelly, Henry	16 67
428	163	Gray, Robert	16 67
433	163	Gray, William	16 67
433	163	Grant, Thomas	19 27
433	163	Gobin, Charles	16 67
433	163	Housel, John	12 31
433	163	Kidd, John	16 67
432	163	Lyon, John	19 27
433	158	Shaffer, Henry	19 27
433	163	Towers, James	16 67
415		Wallace, Joseph S	16 00
415		Weltzel, John	18 48
		COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.	
147		Johnson, Ross	4 18
250		Johnson, Thomas	9 50
		CURTIN TOWNSHIP.	
50		Brooks, Jesse	8 50
119		Carscadden, D	12 75
337		Coats, Lindley	28 65
200	120	Carscadden, D	17 00
208		DeHaven, Peter	17 68
114		Evans, Cadwalader	9 09
311		Evans, Cadwalader	26 44
415		Elliott, William	52 93
415		Eddy, Esther	29 53
450		Gilbert William	35 30
60		Hollowell, Edd	2 55
203		Irwin, James	17 26
291	80	Irwin, Robert	12 50
561		Kelse, Joseph	71 51
360¾		Kelso, Joseph	32 30
480		Kelso, Joseph	20 52
300		Leech, Matthew	17 66
207½		Lowns, Caleb	17 66
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	17 66
207½		Lowns, Caleb	17 66
207½		Longstreth, Isaac	17 66
70		Mason, John S	5 95
196		Miller, James	15 36
415		Waln, Jacob	51 09
160		Willis, Jonathan	12 75
415		Wister, Casper	39 53
433	163	White, James	36 81
		FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.	
100		Burchfield, William	6 00
29	48	Bates, Daniel	2 91
100		Oliver, James	8 00
		GREGG TOWNSHIP.	
330		McDowell Alexander	6 04
52		Unknown	95
11		Unknown	1 87
106	126	Hahn, William	7 30
244	16	Bolinder, John	6 21
328	60	Bolinder, Henry	6 10
325	60	Bolinder, Fred	5 94
313	60	Bolinder, Adam	5 64
121		Barr, Thomas	2 16
125		Barr, James	2 25
129		Barr, Mary	2 35
405		Gratz, Simon	7 29
133		Links, Mary	2 41
10		Levy Aaron	20
228	150	Mosby, William	4 11
173		McElroth, Robert	3 13
327		Meztgar, Daniel	5 88
80		Motz, John	1 44
300	60	Swineford, Albright	5 89
170	70	Stover & Wolf	3 08
400		Snyder, Simon	3 60
200		Snyder, Catharine	3 60
200		Snyder, Catharine	3 60
25	139	Weiss, John and Sol Neidigh	46
		HALF MOON TOWNSHIP.	
25		Carr, John	6 75
218		Lamborn, Josiah	34 08
54		Shear, Isaac	2 41
24		Unknown	2 70
63	89	Unknown	5 68
67	76	Unknown	4 75
150		Unknown	33 75
		HARRIS TOWNSHIP.	
196		Fisher, J. C	3 13
400		Patterson, Robert	6 40
400		Reed, James	3 20
		HOWARD TOWNSHIH.	
25		Graysburg, Joseph	2 25
25		Graysburg, Joseph	2 25
136	92	Harris, James D	6 12
		HUSTON TOWNSHIP.	
120		Kuhn, Adam	11 28
150		Kuhn, ——	12 70
102		Williams, ——	9 58
		LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.	
406	120	Benham, Ebenezer	16 99
395	120	Dunwoodey, John	12 77
80		Gorrell, William	2 68
166		Hays, Robert and James	16 70
175		Hays, William	2 95
87¼		Hays, William	1 47
175		Hess, George D	6 33
209	3	Irwin, Robert	20 72
398	80	Irwin, Robert	26 67
210		Jackson, Jeremiah	10 20
200		Krouse, Daniel	3 35
180		Lytle, Peter	3 35
60		Nestlerode, Christ	2 02
100		Potter, John	8 39
175		Quigley, James A	5 68
406	120	Stephenson, Peter	13 61
349		Smith, Christian	11 69
298	32	Scott, William	10 09
		MARION TOWNSHIP.	
50		Allison, William	72
31		Decker, Adam	1 14
19	120	Lamb, David	2 57
17		Lewis, Thomas	2 43
37	100	McKinney, David	6 55
70		Rohrer, Christ	11 97
80		Unknown	3 42
60		Yarger, Simon	2 57
60		Yarger, Simon	57 00
270		Unknown	2 85
200		Unknown	1 43
100		Unknown	1 28
6		Unknown	
		MILES TOWNSHIP.	
250		Brady, William	3 14
250		Cooper, William	3 14
220		Deering, Christopher	3 12
50		Mail, Charles	84
329		Ketts, George	5 28
400		Lake Richard	6 69
402	134	Miles, William	6 77
425		Norton, Samuel	7 01
324		Parker, Richard	5 35
324		Parker, Jeremiah	5 35
58		Parker, William	97
26		Parker, William	3 42
207		Siegfried, Jacob	701
425		Toland, Henry	2 06
125		Wharton Moore	7 01
425		Williams, David	2 62
158		Young, Benjamin	
		PATTON TOWNSHIP.	
32		Deihl, Nicholas	5 60
		PENN TOWNSHIP.	
150		Armstrong, James	6 15
150	10	Cowden, John	6 15
112	10	Cowden, John	4 02
150		Hamilton, Thomas	6 15
150		Hepburn, James	6 15
116	31	Hepburn, James	4 22
150		Kennedy, John	6 15
108	121	Kennedy, John	3 75
150	121	Kennedy, James	6 15
104	89	Kennedy, Andrew	3 75
113	8	Kennedy, James	3 91
200		Lyon, Robert	8 20
200		Lyon, Ezekiel	8 20
200		Lyon, Benjamin	8 20
200		McCalty, John	8 20
200		McCally, William	8 20
100		Montgomery, Daniel	4 10
100		Montgomery, William	4 10
		POTTER TOWNSHIP.	
81	111	Cameron, Alexander	1 88
196		Fullmer, H. B	3 67
447		Parker, ——	6 28
70		Peck, Joseph	1 54
400		Smith, Daniel	7 50
90		Unknown	85
		SPRING TOWNSHIP.	
50	46	Harris, James D	1 37
419		Johnson, John	9 66
100		McClure, William	14 90
216		McClure, William	14 87
81	62	Toole, Henry	5 52
14		Thornburg, Thomas	64
		SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.	
433	153	Bayard, Andrew	21 01
287	80	Carscadden, D	13 94
200		Develing, Joseph	14 55
433		Eddy, George	21 01
433	163	Fisher, Samuel W	84 01
433	163	Fisher, James C	105 02
433	153	Greaves, Thomas	84 01
383		Hale, James T	84 01
50		Hale, James T	7 28
433		Linn, Samuel	21 01
400		Lewis, Lewis	19 40
400		Martin, Alexander	21 01
433		McMannus, James	21 01
433	153	Milliken, M. F	21 01
409		Mitchell, N. J	18 40
433	120	Misner, Luke	21 01
433		Morgan, Benjamin	21 01
189	28	Mitchell, William P	9 18
400		Martin, Alexander	19 40
433	153½	of Norris, J. P	21 01
433		Norton, Joseph	21 01
433	153	Parker, William	21 01
215		Rainey, Robert	10 50
433	153	Tallman, Benj. H	21 01
162		Tompkins, Joseph	7 86
433	153	Valentine, A. S	21 01
433	153	Wahn, Rebecca	21 01
433	163	Wahn, Phoebe	21 01
433	153	Wharton, Moore	21 01
433	153	Wharton, Elizabeth	21 01
415		Wharton, Sarah	20 05
433	151	1-12 of Wharton, Mary M	1 78
433	153	1-12 of Wharton, Mary M	1 78
415		Wahn, Richard	20 15
		RUSH TOWNSHIP.	
374	153	Allison, Thomas	115 03
433	153	Allison, John	139 10
328		Allison, James	105 28
258		Allison, Andrew	101 65
300		Allison, A. and John Lelly	160 50
164	10	Allison, James	43 87
380	416	Arthur, Ann	13 38
52		Bauman, Joseph	8 52
433	153	Brickley, David	48 15
433	153	Bruntzman, Peter	139 10
433	153	Britches, Isaac	6 42
40		Chestnut, Samuel	63 99
393		Chestnut, Samuel	74 90
223	153	Dorsh, Frederick	35
35	132	Eberman, John	9 38
433	158	Edwards, Thomas	139 10
391	73	Ehler, Martin	20 93
433	163	Ehler, Christian	69 53
216	156	Grant, Thomas	8 03
433	158	Graff, John	23 17
341	153	Grant, Thomas	56 85
216	156	Grant, Thomas	69 59
433	153	Grant, Thomas	139 41
50		Groe, Elizabeth	8 03
121	152	Groe & McKeen	19 43
433	154	Greaves, Thomas	69 55
216	156	Grant, Thomas	34 66
360		Grant Mathias	16 05
433	182	Hambright John	139 10
216	156	Hamilton, Thomas	69 55
433	153	Hamilton, Hugh	69 55
288	158	Hoover, Christian	61 53
433	163	Hopkins, John	69 55
433	153	Haines, Reuben, Jr	69 56
216	156	Hamilton, Thomas	34 66
433	153	Irwin, Robert	139 10
433	153½	of Irwin, Robert	11 62
396		Jordon, Benjamin	21 19
100		King, Robert	22 10
100		King, Robert	5 25
15		Lawrence, Casper	4 03
443	153	Lowden, John	23 17
433	153	Lowden, John	139 10
50		Long, A. B	13 58
433	153	Lee, John	69